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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phone: (703) 351-7676

4 February 1982

Mr. William F. Jasper



STAT

Dear Mr. Jasper:

In response to your letter of January 20 to Admiral Inman, we are enclosing the available news clippings which have appeared in the American press on the subject of U.S. technological aid to the Soviet arms buildup.

We hope the enclosed material will provide you with the kind of information you requested.

Sincerely,



STAT

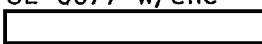
Charles E. Wilson
Chief, Public Affairs Division

Enclosures

Admiral Inman's 7 January
Remarks to AAAS; News Clippings

OEXA/CDK/4 Feb 82/x7676

Distribution:

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P-310

STAT

January 20, 1982

Robert Inman, Deputy Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

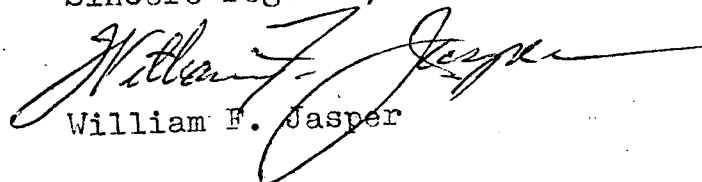
OEYA 820310

Dear Mr. Inman:

Re. attached copy of news clipping from Korea Herald (Reuter) concerning U.S. technological aid to Soviet arms buildup. Was this story just not carried in U.S. newspapers, or did I simply miss it? As I have quite a large clipping service, I think that I would have received some mention of it.

Do you have any published materials relative to this that you could send to provide some details? This is an area of study in which I have been deeply involved for some years and I would appreciate any information along these lines.

Sincere regards,


William F. Jasper

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ON PAGE A1

THE WASHINGTON POST
8 January 1982

Scientists Urged To Submit Work For U.S. Review

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Staff Writer

Adm. Bobby R. Inman, deputy director of the CIA, warned scientists yesterday that they face a government crackdown to curb Soviet use of militarily sensitive American technology unless they agree to voluntary "reviews" of their work by intelligence agencies.

If scientists do not cooperate in keeping some of their papers secret voluntarily, they will encounter a "tidal wave" of public outrage resulting in tough restrictive laws, Inman told a panel at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Scientists should beware that congressional investigations now in progress will point up the "thoroughly documented" fact that, in the buildup of Soviet defense capability, "the bulk of new technology which they have employed has been acquired from the United States," Inman said.

When the details of this "hemorrhage of the country's technology" become known, Inman said, public outrage will lead to laws restricting the publication of scientific work that the government might consider "sensitive" on national security grounds.

Most of the audience consisted of military officers and businessmen who appeared to sympathize with Inman's proposal. He got hostile questions, however, from the handful of scientists present. They considered the proposal repressive censorship.

"The tides are moving, and moving fast, toward legislated solutions

that in fact are likely to be much more restrictive, not less restrictive, than the voluntary" censorship system he has suggested, Inman said.

When he was director of the National Security Agency, the codemaking and breaking intelligence agency, Inman led an effort to have prominent private researchers submit their papers on the mathematical theory of codes before publication.

The NSA also briefly imposed secrecy orders on some private code research in recent years.

But in April, 1981, the National Science Foundation, the American Council on Education and the NSA cooperatively produced a voluntary review system under which scientists can submit their papers to the NSA and receive a judgment on whether they possibly contain information damaging to the national security.

Since then, about 25 papers have been reviewed and none had problems, according to Daniel Schwartz, until recently chief counsel for the NSA.

Inman wants to extend this sort of voluntary system to many other kinds of work, he said yesterday.

"There are other fields where publication of certain information could affect the national security in a harmful way," Inman said. He cited "computer hardware and software, other electronic gear and techniques, lasers, crop projections, and manufacturing procedures."

Rather than a faceoff between scientists and the protectors of national security, he said, "I believe a wiser course is possible... A potential balance between national security and science may lie in an agreement to include in the peer review process, prior to the start of research and prior to publication, the question of potential harm to the nation."

He did not go into detail except to say that he would like to modify in some way the manner in which scientific work and papers are normally reviewed to allow intelligence agencies access to the system.

Inman said one problem in getting cooperation from scientists is that intelligence agencies usually cannot explain why they want to censor a particular publication, or even define the kind of information they want to censor, because this may be as revealing as the publication itself.

But he warned that those who say "don't give us any regulations" are "about to have that way of thinking washed away by the tidal wave" of public outrage.

Scientists Call Research Censorship Idea a 'Nightmare'

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Staff Writer

Skeptical and openly hostile scientists argued yesterday that submitting their research for censorship by intelligence agencies to prevent it from being exploited by the Soviet Union would be an unworkable nightmare and the United States would be the big loser.

Adm. Bobby R. Inman, deputy CIA director, urged scientists at the American Association for the Advancement of Science convention Wednesday to submit to censorship voluntarily because, he said, there is a "hemorrhage of the country's technology," and the Soviet military advances of recent years have been based largely on the work of U.S. scientists.

He suggested that U.S. scientists submit their work, both "prior to the start of research and prior to publication," to U.S. intelligence agencies so they can censor work considered harmful to the national security.

Yesterday, Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, said: "The administration is very concerned about the loss of technology to the Soviets. It is a matter being seriously addressed by a number of departments and agencies. There is no consideration being given to any mandatory program for government review of scientific papers."

The United States will urge its allies later this month to crack down on the legal and illegal flow of militarily important technology to the Soviet Union, defense officials say.

"There have been some terrific losses," particularly in micro-electronic know-how vital to a range of modern land, sea and air weapons, said an aide who asked to remain anonymous.

One official displayed a circuit board he said was in a Soviet buoy fished out of the Atlantic by an American boatman off North Carolina about six months ago. This buoy, he said, automatically measures ocean currents and temperatures — information valuable in anti-submarine warfare — and radios it back to the Soviet Union. The circuits, he said, are "direct copies of U.S. circuits."

U.S. officials suggested that much of the movement of key technology through illegal channels is material that has been stolen — either by people doing it simply for money or those carrying out espionage assignments. He also said some U.S. companies assemble equipment in Third World nations and that some of their workers may make off with samples.

In attempting to deny the Soviets our best science by not publishing it, said Robert Rosenzweig, a spokesman for Stanford University, "we would lose the science ourselves. We would be the bigger loser."

He said an enormous number of scientists and their work would be involved in any attempt to shut off publication of sensitive research. Thus the program would be unworkable and "disastrous" and might lead to programs still worse to correct the situation.

William Carey, executive officer of the AAAS, the largest general science membership organization in America, said that "What alarms scientists about the [Inman proposal] is that once science accepts the government's right to prior restraint... the programs are carried out by individuals in the national security establishment. They resolve questions where there is doubt on the side of censorship rather than the freedom of scientists."

He said scientists did not want to be subject "to the whims of unknown people inside the walls of the military, not just about immediate problems, but potential ones... This would be a nightmare, no more and no less than a nightmare."

Sydney Weinstein, director of the Association for Computing Machinery, said he objected to the use of scare tactics, such as talking about the Soviet threat or the threat of legislation, "to make people do what they want them to do. There should be a more rational way of dealing with this."

Carey and Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, acknowledged that there is a problem in the way technology is picked up by the Soviets and others. Press said Inman has, until now at least, opened a dialogue with the universities in a way that is unprecedented for someone in the intelligence area.

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NEW YORK TIMES

9 JANUARY 1982

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Scientists Warned on Secrecy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, (AP) — The deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency warned scientists Thursday that they faced legal restraints unless they voluntarily agreed to measures to prevent the loss of sensitive military technology to the Soviet Union.

In a speech at a panel discussion of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the official, Adm. Bobby R. Inman, predicted a "tidal wave" of outrage when the public learned of the "hemorrhage of the country's technology."

He predicted that such public pressure would lead Congress to pass tough laws restricting scientific exchanges of information or the publication of scientific papers that the Government thought might affect the national security.

Current Congressional investigations

will show that in the Soviet military buildup "the bulk of new technology which they have employed has been acquired from the United States," he said. Admiral Inman said research fields that might be affected include computers, other electronic gear, crop projections and some manufacturing techniques.

When he was the director of the National Security Agency, Admiral Inman helped establish a voluntary system in which scientists publishing research in codemaking and codebreaking submit their papers to the security agency for clearance before publication.

He did not offer a specific plan for extending voluntary submission of scientific work to other areas, but he said that scientists would find a voluntary program preferable to one established by Congress.

NEW YORK TIMES
10 JANUARY 1982ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE A-21

CURBS BEING URGED ON DATA TO SOVIET

U.S. Officials Fear Unclassified Scientific Information May Help Russian Military

By PHILIP M. BOFFEY

High Pentagon and intelligence officials are urging that action be taken to stem the flow of unclassified scientific communication that might be of military value to the Soviet Union.

Their increasingly strong exhortations are causing concern among leading scientists who consider an unfiltered exchange of ideas and information essential to the further progress of science and to American technological and military power.

Frank C. Carlucci, Deputy Secretary of Defense, recently warned the American Association for the Advancement of Science that "the Soviets exploit scientific exchanges as well as a variety of other means in a highly orchestrated, centrally directed effort aimed at gathering the technical information required to enhance their military posture."

In a letter published in last week's issue of the association's journal, *Science*, he voiced concern over the disclosure of sensitive information through exchanges of scholars and students, joint conferences, publication of articles in the open scientific journals and the Government's own depositories of technical data.

Failure to Provide Data

Mr. Carlucci said the exchange of information under bilateral agreement was often "one-sided," with the Soviet Union acquiring information from the United States but failing to provide data requested in return.

He also said the Russians were "misusing" an exchange program for young scholars. He said the United States was sending young students, mostly in the humanities, while the Soviet Union was sending senior technical people, some from military institutions.

Mr. Carlucci said Soviet exchange scientists were often involved in applied military research. As an example, he cited the case of a Soviet scientist who studied "the technology of fuel-air explosives" at a leading American university in 1976-77, under the tutelage of a professor who consulted on such devices for the Navy.

He said the Russian also ordered numerous documents pertaining to fuel-air explosives from the National Technical Information Service, an unclassified technical depository operated by the Commerce Department. Then, Mr. Carlucci said, "he returned to his work in the U.S.S.R. developing fuel air explosive weapons."

Pentagon Is 'Alarmed'

Mr. Carlucci offered no suggestions on what should be done, and his office said he did not wish to amplify his letter. In the letter, he said that the Defense Department "views with alarm" such "blatant and persistent attempts" to slip away militarily useful information and believes it is "possible to inhibit this flow without infringing upon legitimate scientific discourse."

Adm. Bobby R. Inman, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, went a step further in a speech to the science association's annual meeting in Washington last week.

He suggested that a voluntary system might be needed in which national security agencies could have some voice in reviewing research proposals before funds were provided and in examining research results before they were published. He expressed particular concern over "computer hardware and software, other electronic gear and techniques, lasers, crop projections, and manufacturing procedures."

Admiral Inman later said in a telephone interview he was expressing a personal opinion, and not the agency's views. He said he was not concerned about any areas of basic research, the kind of research that academic scientists are most involved in, but he was concerned about some fields of applied research and technology.

Pressure for Curbs

Government officials have long sought to curb the export of devices and technical plans that can quickly be applied to military or industrial purposes.

In recent years, the Government has also sought to stem the flow of sensitive scientific information and ideas. Under

one voluntary experiment, academic mathematicians agreed to submit papers related to cryptography to the National Security Agency for review before publication. Admiral Inman believes a similar system might well be used in other research areas.

Reaction in the scientific community was mixed pending further clarification on whether the Federal Government has in mind any truly significant restrictions on scientific communication.

William D. Carey, executive officer of the science association, called the statements by Mr. Carlucci and Admiral Inman "a matter of very serious concern." He said: "The statements reflect intentions and I don't take it lightly. We will not let the matter rest."

He said that Mr. Carlucci's "letter focused mainly on half a dozen bad cases, including some exchanges that were discontinued because they were so one-sided" and that "he barely touched on the problems of the open literature and international conferences."

Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences and former science adviser to President Carter, said that official exchange programs were of mutual benefit, not one-sided, and that individual scholarly exchanges helped few scientists. "The big leakage is in the trade journals and the open literature and we're not going to stop that," he said. "It's the price we pay for a free society."

Marvin L. Goldberger, president of the California Institute of Technology, said he would "go slowly" on restricting the exchange of knowledge or ideas. He said such restrictions simply drive the best scientists away from doing important research.

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ON PAGE A2

THE WASHINGTON POST
13 January 1982

Corrections

Last Friday it was reported that Adm. Bobby R. Inman, deputy director of the CIA, asked scientists to allow intelligence agencies to screen their work prior to publication, for possible censorship of militarily "sensitive" material. Inman did not limit the reviewing to intelligence agencies; he also suggested that other government agencies, for commercial as well as military reasons, might screen scientific work.